

This is the Day before the never-to-be-forgotten STAMP-ACT was to take Place in America.

New-Hampshire AND HISTORICAL



GAZETTE, CHRONICLE,

Thursday October 31, 1765.

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was first Publish'd.

—But what avail her unexhausted Stores,
Her blooming Mountains and her sunny Shores,
With all the Gifts that Heaven and Earth impart,
The Smiles of Nature and the Charms of Art,
While proud Oppressions in her Vallies Reign,
And Tyranny usurps her happy Plains?

..... We are now arrived at the Eve of that remarkable Day, which is appointed to be as fatal to almost all that is dear to us, as the *Ides of March* were, to the Life of *Cæsar*, or as the memorable *Fifth of November* had like to have prov'd to the Lives, Liberty and Property of the honest People of England. — A Day on which our Slavery is to commence, by a Decree more severe, considering all Circumstances, than was ever pronounced in the famous *Star-Chamber*; an Ordinance by which we are not only to be reduced to Beggary by a TAX we can never pay, but are made Slaves for our Disability, and are to be plunged into a deeper Bondage, by discharging of it, if it were in our Power.

And all this is determined by those from whom by our Connection and Relation, we had the greatest Reason to expect Defence, Protection and all the Favours and Blessings, that a dutiful Child could expect, from a kind, tender Parent. For among other just Grounds for such Hopes, their Predecessors for Ages past, esteem'd it their Glory, as it was their Delight, to diffuse Happiness among all to whom their Influence extended. And more especially to transmit to their Successors Posterity and Dependents, that Liberty which they themselves enjoy'd, and thought worth defending and preserving at any Rate. A very slight Acquaintance with English History, will inform any one, Ignorant of it, with what mighty Struggles and earnest Contention, they have maintained this natural Right, against the united Force of Tyrants in various Forms, and all their Sycophants and adulating Adherents. And that they could never be prevail'd upon, by all the Hopes and Allurements despotick Power and arbitrary Misrule could furnish, or the World give in Exchange, to part with their own Freedom or entail Vassalage on their Posterity: As without Liberty they justly thought all the Enjoyments of Life to a generous Mind, a Person freeborn, would be insipid, vapid and tasteless.

Oh Liberty, thou Goddess heav'nly bright,
Profuse of Bliss, and pregnant with Delight!
Eternal Pleasures in thy Presence reign,
And smiling Plenty leads thy wanton Train;
Eas'd of her Load Subjection grows more light,
And Poverty looks cheerful in thy Sight;
Thou mak'st the gloomy Face of Nature gay,
Giv'st Beauty to the Sun & Pleasure to the Day.

These Goddess, thee Britannia's Isle adores:
How has she oft exhausted all her Stores,
How oft in Fields of Death thy Presence sought,
Nor thinks the mighty Prize too dearly bought.

These, and such as these, were the Sentiments of those in Power, in former Times. They knew that Liberty, was the natural Right of Mankind: And that it was the greatest Injury even to curtail or deprive them of it, in any Degree, any further than by their own Consent they exchange Part of it, for other Blessings, and the Preservation of what remains. They were so far from a Disposition to rob Men of this natural Right, that on the contrary they were for enlarging, and extending of it to all the World that would receive it. *Sed Tempora Mutantur* &c.—who that has read, that strong metaphorical Exclamation, How is the Gold become dim, and the most fine Gold Changed! can avoid thinking of it—it seems to obtrude itself on this Occasion.—

What an amazing Change of Principles, Policy and Tempers! — One would think a prodigious Vertigo had seiz'd every Head, that in the impetuous Whirl all Objects appeared alike—that there could be no distinguishing Mercy from Cruelty, Right from Wrong.—Formerly every honest industrious Man was encouraged, his Diligence gain'd him Reputation as well as Subsistence. Can it be pretended the Case is the same, when no Man may buy or sell but he that receives a Mark? — a Badge of his Slavery, an Evidence of the Limitation of Property and the Loss of Liberty.—Is honest Industry encouraged, when the most Industrious pay the more for excelling, and are subjected more than others to the imperious Mandates, probably of insulting fringing overbearing Officers? —

Was there any Thing more grievous and enslaving in the Scheme to introduce a general Excise, propos'd about thirty Years ago to the People in *G—B—*, than *This* is to us? — and the Prime M—r of that Time who bro't in such a Bill, it was said could have carried it through. (such is the magic Power attending a certain high Office) yet what was the Event? the general Disgust it gave, the Opposition to it, the People discover'd without Doors put an End to the Project. — And had it pass'd into an Act, as was design'd, it would never have been executed, but at the Head of a standing Army.—As odious and detestable as this Scheme was, there were notwithstanding a great many Advocates for it, prompted by the *Primum Mobile*. — And should an Edict like that once pass'd by the King of Egypt, relative to Male Children be promulgated in the same Manner, there would no doubt be found a Majority for it within certain Walls, if it related only to the Colonies. — And indeed with respect to the present Generation, such an Edict would not be so severe as the Edict now against us. — And shall we calmly and quietly yield our Necks to the Yoke? — We have been told by some mercenary Scribes, that the Right of passing such a Law cannot be disputed, that our Remedy is by humble Supplication, &c. and by this Way of Reasoning one may prove that whatever is done by superior Force is right, and so Robbery of any kind may be proved to be right, because there was Power to perform the Action—and as to Petitioning and Remonstrating.—What became of the humble Petitions presented, while this Matter was under Consideration, were they not spurr'd and frown'd as it were into Vaults.—They that represent us ought to hear us by their own Principles—but the same first Mover remaining, we have Reason to think no Remonstrances will ever be heard, no Reasons prevail for our Relief in that Way.—Our own Resolutions not to hold our Foreheads still to receive the Mark, that is, not to be active to purchase our own Bondage from private selfish Views for fear of losing a particular Interest, is the most probable Means of having the Difficulty removed.—and can any Thing follow from that worse than will follow from Compliance? — Will not this subject us to the same Condition of the Subjects of the *Grand Monarch*. — Will not he who seeks to save a petty Interest by such Measures, become a Slave by his own Consent? — Does he not in effect agree to give up his Birth-Right, for a *Mark of Passage*? — As those who were to have been the Distributors of our Chains have generally disdain'd such an invidious Office, he will well deserve Chains and every other *Mark of Slavery* who shall hunt after the *Mark of the Beast*, or *Mark of the Beast* as it were after *Sharks*? — Let any one consider what Character he is like to acquire who should sneak in private after what he will be ashamed openly to avow. Who to save a paltry insignificant Property, voluntarily

laid down his Neck and took on the Yoke of a perpetual Bondage, at a Time when his Townsmen, his Countrymen, and a whole Continent resist and sav'd themselves from Ruin, the *Loss of Liberty and Property*. Can there be any Doubt whether it is lawful? Let him that doubts, consider, whether it is lawful for any Numbers of Men to sell another Number as free as themselves for Slaves? Let them prove that the Sale of *Joseph* into Egypt, was lawful, and then they may doubt on—Let them determine whether, if a Magistrate, whose Authority they acknowledge within his Jurisdiction, should, because he has assistance, order them where they were liable to a Moderate Fine, to be pilloried, whipt, and finally imprisoned for Life, they should think themselves obliged passively to submit: If they do, let such Friends to *Passive Obedience*, suffer the just Consequence of their own Principles, till they receive Conviction.

The LAMENTATION Of the NEW-HAMPSHIRE-GAZETTE, in particular, and the PRESS in general, On a Suspicion of losing their LIBERTY.

—*Cari sunt nobis propinqui, familiares et amici,
sed omnes omnium caritates, patria una est complexa,
pro qua quis bonus dubitet Mortem optetere? si ei
sit profuturus, et res ita requirit.* Cicero.

BEHOLD THE GREAT, THE IMPORTANT DAY,
BIG with the FATE OF CATO, and of ROME.
Addison.

..... H A T a hard Case is it, that after this Day's Appearance upon the Stage of Action, *I must Die*, or submit to that which is worse than Death, *be Stamp'd*, and lose my Freedom—Will all the good Deeds I have done signify nothing? — If the whole Kingdom of England would save my Life, I am unable to live under this Burden; therefore I must *Die*! — O unhappy that I am! — It is true, Life, like the Harmony in Music, is composed of the Contradictions of several Notes, sweet and harsh, sharp and flat, sprightly and solemn; 'tis chequer'd with variety of Circumstances; sometimes it swells with a prosperous Fortune; at others it ebbs into the lowest Degree of Adversity; and seldom admits of Constancy and Durability.—It is true, my Life in these Parts have been but short, having this Day completed nine Years and five Weeks — FREEDOM is so natural, and SLAVERY so contrary to my Nature, that I chuse a voluntary Death, in Hopes of escaping this Servitude.—Should I once submit to have my Liberty infring'd, I could never make that Appearance in the World I have, therefore an honorable Death is to be prefer'd before an ignominious Life.—I was resolv'd to live well; and be as useful as I could, without being concern'd as to the Length or Shortness of my Duration.— But before I make my Exit, I will recount over some of the many good Deeds I have done, and how useful I have been, and still may be, provided my Life should be spar'd; or I might hereafter revive again, altho' it may not seem so proper to found my own Praise. Without this Art of communicating to the Public, how dull and melancholy must all the intelligent Part of Mankind appear? — It may with great Veracity be affirm'd, that there is no Art, Science or Profession in the World, but what owes its Origin, at least its Progress and pre-

sent Perfection to the free Exercise of this my Art—Where is the Man, be Divine, Astronomer, Mathematician, Lawyer, Physician, or what else, who is not beholden to me—Shall I mention *Religion*?—It is plain from the many pious and good Books, Comments, Expositions, Manuals, and the like, that I have by my Art, exhibited to the World; that I am almost become the sole Promoter thereof; at least, this I may venture to say, that I have been, in this degenerate Age, one of its main Supports.

Does the *Prince* speak from the *Throne*?—It is I who have echo'd his Words to all his Subjects, and proclaim'd him to every distant Nation.

Does the *Architect* say he has not been beholden to me? I can with Justice let him know, that it is owing to my Art, that the Cave has arisen to a House, the Dungeon to a Palace, and the Grove to a stately and magnificent Temple.

Will the *Statesman* and *Politician* say they stand in no need of my Mystery, when it is beyond Contradiction fact, that I teach them the Secrets and Arcana of Government; and that they are many Times more oblig'd to me, than to their Balists and Gunpowder, the roaring Cannon, and the noisy Din of War?

Are the beautiful Part of the Creation indebted to me? It is I who form their Minds, and teach them tender Love: It is I who render them Politically agreeable to Society, a Pleasure to themselves, and the Delight of all Men.

Reflecting on the extensive Usefulness of this my Art, to convey the Knowledge of Things and Occurrences to distant Nations, and to the latest Posterity, made holy Job cry out,—*O that my Case was Printed in a Book.*

As to future Discoveries in Art and Nature, if I survive this dreadful Shock, my Science must be acknowledged as a true and real Step-Mother; and without the least Arrogance I may venture to affirm, that if the *Longitude* be found out, it will, it must be owing to me.

Many have been the Attempts to *Restrain my Liberty*, but none have hitherto succeeded, unless this should, though it is greatly to be hoped some Way or other will be found out to prevent it;—but if it should be restrained, it ought, it must be look'd upon by all the Wise and Good, as one of the greatest Evils that can possibly befall a free and brave People.—However I verify the old Proverb, That *true Merit* seldom or never meets with its Reward.

What glorious Actions and heroic Achievements have been recorded by me, which will serve for the Entertainment of future Generations? As it is natural for every considerate Mind to know the State of the World about him, and the Circumstances of the several Nations, joint Inhabitants of this Globe, so it has been my Aim to relate from Time to Time the Events and important Transactions, in the different Quarters thereof.—My Invention has put Books into the Hands of all the World, and the Establishment of *political Papers* give every Individual a Knowledge of the general Interest.

My Profession made its Appearance in *England* about the Year 1474, and in the most early Ages of the World Mankind would take the greatest Pains to transmit to their Posterity the most valuable Deeds, and most useful Discoveries made in the World.—They esteem'd those curious Repositories of the Sentiments and Actions of Men recorded by me, as a real Treasure, and the happy Possessors, who well understood the Subjects they contain'd, were care'd by the Wife and favour'd by the Great.—What vast Sums would have been given for my Usefulness in the Time of *Cicero* and *Atticus*, who would often sell their Houses and Land to procure those Records transcribed from the *Athenian* Libraries, which could not be procured under a vast Expence. Even the Works of *Titus Livius*, before my Art appeared on the Stage, sold for 120 Crowns each Book—and a Folio Manuscript in French Verse cost £ 33-6s-6d. Sterling.—It is well known I had no small Share in the *glorious Reformation from Popery*—The Holy Scriptures were penn'd in the Mother Tongue, and the People saw the Imposition of the Monks—I was then patronized by the Learned and Great, and encouraged in so laudable and useful a Design.—How rough and unpublish'd would Mankind in general have appear'd, had it not been for me!

What immense Sums would it have cost to have procur'd the Works of *Græcius*, *Petrus*, *Ovid*, *Juvencus*, and *Horace*, *Cicero*, and *Pliny*, *Homer*, and *Plutarch*, *Nepos*, *Lock*, &c. and the great

Number of Volumes in History, Divinity, Law, Physick, Mathematicks, and Poetry, &c.—were they to be wrote with a Pen, as in the Time of *Atticus*?

As nothing doth dignify a Person more than Learning, when *Alexander* had defeated the Army of *Darius*, amongst the Spoils there was found his Cabinet, so rich, and of such Value that a Dispute arose what to lay in it; *Alexander* said, I'll soon end that Dispute; I will lay *Homer's Works* in it.—Such an Esteem he had for Learning.

It has been recorded of me by a late Writer, who says, "I look upon the common Intelligence in our public Papers, as the best Account of the present Domestic State of *England*, that can possibly be compiled; nor do I know of any Thing which would give Posterity to clear an Idea of the Taste and Morals of the present Age, as a *Bundle of our News-Papers*—With what Pleasure should we have perus'd an *Athenian* Advertiser, or a Roman *Gazette*!—A curious Critic or Antiquarian, would have placed them on the same Shelf with the Classics—but many Accounts we have lost of this Nature, by Reason that my Art was not more early discovered."

Must I who have been conveyed from Kingdom to Kingdom, from Country to Country, Town to Town, and entertained in the most Opulent Cities, fought after with the greatest Eagerness, perus'd by all Parties, carrell'd by different Sexes, and Complexions, put into the most private Apartments, handled with the most delicate Hands; and after I have serv'd their Ends in all shapes, submitted to all kind of Uses, which every one has thought proper to put me to, debas'd by some, and exalt'd by others, visited the Courts of the Great, the Palaces of the Princes and the Nobles, the Great Ones of the Earth, discovered their Secret Intrigues, gave timely Notice, of open Violence intended before they have been put in Execution,—related the great Examples of deep Divines, profound Casuists, grave Philosophers, who have written, not Letters only, but whole Tomes and voluminous Treatises.—Must I be thus mark'd or stamp'd, which I look upon as a Mark of *Reproach*, and *Contempt*?—I cannot bear it.—*Freedom*, the Privilege of an Englishman, is the Element I love to swim in.—*Slavery* I abhor, and the least Degree upon my natural Right, makes me very jealous of what may be the Consequences, for Oppression makes a poor Country and a desperate People—where Perquisites are wrung from the poor Pittances of the miserable, by pillaging the Widow and the Orphan.

O AMERICA! How are you able to bear additional TAXES!—Your Poor starving!—Your Liberties expiring!—Trade declining!—Your Countrymen despairing!—Methinks the guardian ANGEL of America rises to my View!—Indignation and the most poignant Grief clouds his lovely Face!—How art thou fallen! thou Envy of Europe!—he cries.—Even thine own Sons have join'd to stamp on thy Bowels.—Your FOREFATHERS, (whose Memories are blest'd) came into these remote Regions—they encounter'd Difficulties innumerable—they sat down in Places before untrod by the Foot of any Christian, fearing less from Savage Beasts and Savage Men, than from SLAVERY the worst of Savages.—To preserve at least one Corner of the World sacred to LIBERTY, and unself'd RELIGION, was their glorious Purpose.

Tyranny, Popery, and arbitrary Power soon began to disappear, upon my coming on the Stage, and have by me received many a fatal Blow since; but it may be expected, that as soon as I am extinct, they will arise, and overspread the Land—then perhaps the Want of my Assistance may be more thoroughly felt.—I shall now conclude, after mentioning one Record, which 'tis to be hop'd will remain fresh on my Minds till Time shall be no more, and that is *Magna Charta*, together with the most grievous Sentence of Excommunication solemnly denounced in the Name of the sacred Trinity, in the Presence of King *Henry* the Third, and the Estates of the Realm, against all those who should make Statutes, or observe them, being made, contrary to the Liberties thereof.—The Record runs thus—"King *Henry* the Third promised faithfully to ratify *Magna Charta*, and faithfully to observe all the Articles of it, which King *John*, and he, at his Coronation, and often since, had sworn to observe. And this was done in the most solemn and ceremonial Manner that could be devised: For the King, with all the great Nobility of *England*, all the Bishops,

and chief Prelates in their Ornaments, with burning Candles in their Hands, assembled to hear the terrible Sentence of Excommunication upon all the Intingers of the same; and at the lighting of those Candles, the King, having one in his Hand, gave it to one of the Prelates, saying, *It becomes not me, who am no Priest, to hold this Candle; my Heart shall be a greater Testimony*; and withal, laid his Hand on his Breast the whole Time the Sentence was reading, which was thus pronounced, *In the Name of the omnipotent God, &c.* which done, the Charter of King *John* his Father was read. In the End, having thrown away their Candles, they cry'd out, *So let them who incur this Sentence be extinct, and sink in Hell*; and the King with a loud Voice said, *As GOD help me, I will, as a Man, a Christian, a Knight, a King, crown'd and anointed, inviolably observe all these Things.*

We know the Value our Ancestors set upon their Liberties, and the Courage with which they defended them; and we can have no better Examples to encourage us, never to suffer them to be violated or diminished.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.

An express from the General Assembly of *Georgia* has passed through this city for *New York*, with instructions from them, relating to the congress there.

On Monday last the General Assembly of this Province met here, when Joseph Fox, Esq; was chosen Speaker for the ensuing Year.

By Captain Mulford, from *North Carolina*, we are informed, that the Person appointed Distributor of Stamps for that Province had resigned his Office, on finding how disagreeable it was to the People, who, in general have shewn as great a Dislike to that Law, as the Inhabitants of any of the other Colonies have done.—That at *Winyaw*, in *South Carolina*, they have had a very severe Gale of Wind, by which a Ship was drove ashore, and entirely lost; and the small Vessels carried out of the Water altogether, and left in the Fields. That they had very severe Gales of Wind in *North Carolina*, but no particular Damage done their Shipping by them.

Capt. Wainwright, from the *Grenades*, advises that the Shipping there did not suffer by the Gales of Wind that happened the End of July, and Beginning of August. On his Passage to the *Grenades*, he had very stormy Weather, and near *St. Christophers*, he saw a Wreck (a Topfail Vessel) full of Water, standing upright, but it blew so hard, he could not get on board; he also met a great deal of Lumber, &c. floating along.

Captain Kelly, in a Sloop from the Bay for this Port, was cast away on the Fourth of September, on the Northern Triangles, in a Gale of Wind; the Vessel and Cargo entirely lost; but the People all got ashore on the Quarter-deck.

Captain Green from the Bay of *Honduras* informs, that it was thought the others would follow their Example; but if not, there were People enough gone out to compel them; they had not done any further Mischief than what has been already mentioned.

Last Thursday a labouring Man attempted to go down into a Well in this City (which had been opened the Day before) in order to clear it; but in going down, finding it too damp, he called out to be hoisted up again, and before he reached the Top the Vapour had so great an Effect on him, that he fell out of the Bucket, and was suffocated. Another Man immediately attempted to go to his Relief, but had not got half Way down before he called to be hoisted up, and (being fastened in the Bucket) was drawn out Speechless, but being properly taken Care of, he soon recovered.

NEW-YORK, October 21.

On Tuesday last arrived the Sloop *William*, Capt Rivers, in 36 Days from *Pennacola*; by whom we learn, that ten Sail of Transports, with Troops (to relieve those on that Station, who are going Home) were arrived there, and that there has been a great Mortality among them ten or twelve dying of a Day, amongst which was that gallant and worthy Officer Brigadier General BOUQUET, whose eminent Services, and amiable Character, demand the Tears of his Country and Acquaintance.—He arrived the 23d of August, and died the 2d Day of September. Out of six Officers Ladies, who accompanied them, five were dead, and the other very ill, and not likely to recover.

The Place, we are told, is barren and uncomfortable and as no Trade has been permitted with the Spaniards, Four hundred thousand Dollars having been turned away, the Design and Use of it is not very disagreeable, unless it be for a Burying Ground.

On Friday Night the Shop of a poor Woman, in Irish Street, was broke open and robbed of about 50l. in Cash, some Sugar, and several other Articles, being almost the whole of her Stock in Trade.

Extract of a Letter, dated Cape Nichola, on Hispaniola, September 10, 1765.

—A Spanish Schooner is just arrived from Baraco, on the Island of Cuba, with the Regiment of the Crew of the French Frigate La Bayonaise, mounting 32 Guns. The History of this Affair is this: The Inhabitants of Old Cape St. Louis refused to appear under Arms as Militia, having paid 20l. per Head to be exempted. This Frigate was sent down (in Company with another) having on board this Vessel 165 Soldiers from the Regiment of Queray, (and as many on board the other) in order to compel them to it. But notwithstanding, they were incapable of doing it; and the Result was, they were ordered back: And off the Platform they met with a Gale of Wind; not being expert enough to were their Ship, they put afore the Wind, and being buffeted, they did not know where they were: And about one in the Morning they run ashore upon the Point called La Gallette, about 8 or 9 Leagues to Leeward of Cape Maize, where 280 of them perished, only 25 Soldiers and 45 Seamen were saved, and the Ship entirely lost.

We hear that the design for establishing in this City a Market, to commence on Wednesday the 23rd inst. for all Kinds of Home Manufactures, meets with universal Approbation; as many were at a Loss to know how to come at what they wanted in these Articles; and that it is expected that it will be equally convenient for those who have such Goods on their Hands, and that quick Sale, and ready Money, will induce them and many others to increase their Diligence and bring their Goods to Market.

B O S T O N, October 28.

We hear that the Merchants and Friends to America in England, were determined to use their utmost Endeavours, the next Session of Parliament, in order to get the Stamp-Act repealed.

Wednesday last the Great and General Court met here according to Adjournment; and we hear that most every Member of the Honorable House of Representatives have received Instructions from their Constituents; and that they are of the same Import with those already published.

We hear from Halifax, in the Province of Nova-Scotia, that on Sunday the 13th instant in the Morning, were discover'd hanging on the Gallows behind the Citadel Hill, the Effigies of a Stampman, accompanied with a Host and Devil, together with Labels suitable to the Occasion, (which we cannot insert, not being favour'd with the same,) this we are informed gave great Pleased and Satisfaction to all the Friends of Liberty and their Country there, as they hope from this Influence of their Zeal, the Neighbouring Colonies will be charitable enough to believe that nothing but their dependent situation prevents them from heartily and sincerely repelling a Tax unconstitutional in its nature, and of so destructive a tendency as must infallibly entail Poverty and Beggary on us and our Posterity, if carried into Execution.

Wednesday last arrived here, a Packet Boat from Halifax, lately established by Lord Colville: She is to sail again in eight Days after her arrival at either Port, Wind and Weather permitting.

They write from London, of August 27th, "That an Order would soon be dispatched to suspend the execution of Vice Admiralty Courts in his Majesty's North American Provinces, till the subject of certain Appeals from thence shall be discussed in the ensuing grand Assembly of the Nation."

By a letter from London, we learn, that Complaint is made of some Parcels of Pot-Ash that went from hence last Spring being false pack'd; and that for the future that Article from hence will be thorowly inspected which will be attended with great Loss and Expence.

At the Court of Assize, &c. held here last Week, one Joseph Primary, having plead guilty to two Indictments for Theft, was sentenced to receive 20 Stripes for each Offence, and pay 10^s Damages, and to remain committed till Sentence be performed.

PORTSMOUTH,

Notwithstanding what is in-

serted in this Paper, it may still be continued, provided there is no Stamp'd Paper to be procur'd—And therefore all Persons may send Advertisements, &c. as usual—But if these Stamp'd Papers are distributed in this Province, the GAZETTE will cease till that TREMENDOUS ACT is repeal'd.—In the mean Time the Publishers earnestly desires all those in Arrears, to discharge the same.

Thursday the 14th of Novem^r. is appointed by Authority, to be observed as a Day of THANKSGIVING throughout this Province.

Capt. Rust who arriv'd here last Week from London, informs, that on the 6th of Sept. pass'd thro' the Downes the Ship Dianna from Rhode-Island in 39 Days Passage, a new Ship with a Figure Head.

The Maryland Gazette, which has been in a declining State for some Time past, expir'd on Thursday the 10th ult. in ^{accordance} Hopes of a Resurrection to Life again. Aged 1666 Weeks.

The Public are cautioned against counterfeit Dollars, as there are such passing among us.

The 18th of this Instant departed this Life, after a short Illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH FITCH, Widow of the late Rev. Mr. FITCH, (who was Pastor of a Church in this Town,) and Daughter of the Hon. JOHN APPLETON, Esq; deceased.—Her Life was a worthy Example of Christian Prudence and Piety.—She welcomed Death, d^{is}arm'd of his Terrors, with a happy Calmness and steadfast Faith in Christ: Died in the 84th Year of her Age, and her Remains were decently inter'd the 21st Instant. "Blessed are the Dead that Dye in the Lord."

The following is a List of the Commissioners now sitting at the general Congress of the Colonies, at New-York, viz.

Massachusetts-Bay. Hon. James Otis, Esq; Oliver Partridge and Timothy Ruggles Esquires. *Rhode-Island.* Metcalf Bowler, and Henry Ward, Esquires.

Connecticut. Col. Dyer, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Rowland.

New-York. Mr. Chuger the Mayor, Mr. Alderman Livingston, Mr. Lispenard, and Mr. Byard.

Jersey's. The Hon. Robert Ogden, Esq; Speaker, Henry Fisher, and Joseph Burden, Esquires.

Pennsylvania. The Hon. Mr. Fox, Speaker, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Bryon, and Mr. Morton.

The Counties of Sussex, &c. on Delaware. Caesar Rodney, Esq; and Mr. McKean.

Maryland. William Murdock, Edward Tilghman, and Thomas Ringold, Esquires.

South Carolina. Mr. Lynch, Mr. Gaddlen, and Mr. Rutledge.

Extract of a Letter, dated July 26, 1765, from a Gentleman in London, who was (unjustly) by some, supposed to be the author of a vile, infamous, jesuitic pamphlet, lately published in London, entitled, The Claim of the Colonies to an Exemption from Taxation by the British Parliament, consider'd, &c.

"If the present Set of Ministry continue, we shall have some Friends to America among them, sufficient to encourage an Attempt, at least, to get some of our Birthens lightened, among which the Stamp-Act repealed, in which, you will not take it amiss, if I am very indutious; for I know your present Interest will not weigh a Moment with you, in competition will so great a Public Good."

L O N D O N,

Aug. 20. Letters from Berlen of the 10th instant advise, that before the King of Prussia set out from thence for Silesia, gave Orders that his Field Equipage may be made ready, and the Field Apothecary Waggon to be repaired, and be made fit for Service.

The Lords of the treasury sit on Thursday, Friday and Saturday last week, and had before them, it is said, a scheme of a very extensive nature, for the utility of Great-Britain, and the dominions thereunto belonging.

It is said the subject of divers appeals from North-America, is on the expediency of annexing the several proprietary governments in the crown of Great Britain.

TO BE SOLD
By Samuel Moffatt,

At his Store at the North End,
in PORTSMOUTH,

A great variety Superfine Black

of Cotton & Linnen Checks,	Knit Breaches
Cotton Hollands,	Silk Mins, Pins, Fans,
Holland Tape,	Felt and Beaver Hat,
Writing Paper,	Womens Shoes,
Cutlery Ware,	Fine Tammys, Durants,
Figur'd Worked Stuffs,	Calamancets,
40 6d 100 20d 24d 30 and	Lambets, sewing Silk,
40d Nails 3d and 4d	Window Glass,
Brads, sheathing Nails,	Bar and Sheet Lead,
Cordage of various Sizes,	Fishing Anchors,
Cod and Mackerell Hocks,	Wool Cards, Ruggs,
Cod and deep Sea Lines	Fine and coarse Banketts,
Twine, Ozonabrigs,	Blue and Cloth Colour'd
Superfine Irish Linens,	Broad Cloth,
Seventy eight Galiz,	Suttons and Mohair,
Ruffs Dack,	Head of all Sorts,
Napkin Disper,	Calices, Blue and Cloth
Damask Tawing,	Colour'd,
Stuffs and Scotch Lawns,	Duffels, Ratteens, Boys,
Muslin, Cambrick,	trip'd and white Flannels,
Scotch Handkerchiefs,	Bluestrouds with a variety
Glass Ware,	of other Articles, all very
Worked, Cotton and	cheap for Cash or short
Thread Hofs,	credit.
German Serge,	
Shaloons, Pewter,	

TO BE SOLD

By John Wendell,

At his Dwelling-House in Portsmouth.

A large and valuable Collection

of BOOKS, by the most eminent Authors in Law, Divinity, Physic, and Philosophy, with many extra in English History, Novels and Plays—Also, large and small Bibles, Prayer Books, &c. very low, for Cash only.

European and India GOODS,

JUST Imported, And TO BE SOLD By

Jonathan Jackson,

At his Store in Newbury-Port;

Where he is determined to supply Country Traders, and others, upon as reasonable Terms for Cash, as may be had in Boston or elsewhere.

A Silver Watch

Was lost about a Fort ago between Great Swamp and the State House in this town. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to the Printers heres, shall be well rewarded.

PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THE Proprietors of the Town

of New Holderness in said Province, are hereby NOTIFIED, That on Tuesday the Twelfth Day of November next, a Meeting of the said Proprietors will be held at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon at the House of Mr. John Lane, Inhabitant in Durham, then and there to see whether the Proprietors of said Township will agree upon and Vote some Method for Building a Saw Mill and Grist Mill, in said New Holderness, at the Charge and Cost of said Proprietors, and also, to vote such sum of Money as may be thought necessary for that End, or to agree upon and vote any other Method relative to the Building said Mills, that shall be thought convenient and advisable for the Interest of said Proprietors—Also to agree upon and vote the Road clear'd through said Township, which is voted out by the Committee chosen by the Honorable General Court of said Province, and to vote such Sum or Sums of Money as shall be thought necessary for that End—Also to agree upon and vote to chuse and empower any Committee or Committees if thought convenient to transact any Affairs relative to the Building said Mills and clearing the Road aforesaid.

Thomas Shepard, } Committee for said
Hercules Mooney } Proprietors.
Durham, Oct. 28, 1765.

TO BE LETT,

THE HOUSE lately improved

by Mr. Andrew CLARKSON, deceased, being a large convenient House, with four Rooms on a Floor, a good Garden, &c. Enquire of the Printers heres.

Just Imported from LONDON,
And to be SOLD cheap for CASH, by

Richard Wescott,

At his Shop in Mr. TIERE's House, Opposite the
Hart and Beaver, in Queen-Street.

A New Assortment of English
GOODS, viz.

BROAD and narrow Cloths of

various Colours, with Trimmings, Plushes, Blankets, Bays of several Sorts, Dimas, Russels, Shal-lous, Tammys, Plads, and figuer'd Stuffs: A Variety of white Linens. ALSO cotton Checks and Ging-hams, kempt Frizes, Fine figuer'd Newfishon'd Di-mittys, Light and Dark, cotton Gownes, Silk Satee and Check Handkerchiefs, Worsted, Thread and Cotton Hofs, Womens Callamanco, and Laffing Black Shoes, Bed and Bolster Bunts, and Ticks, Beveret, Castor, and Felt Hats and Caps, with some Bob Cut Wiggs, R.b. bones, Thread, Needls, Pins, Laces, and Gartering, in Variety, Shammy and Dick Leather Breeches, and Gloves, Flint Glasses and other Glass Ware, Gloacesters, and Cheshire Cheese.

Noah Parker,

At his Shop near the STATE HOUSE, Portsmouth,
has to SELL an Assortment of

IRON Potts, Kittles, Skillets,

Baking Pans, Frying Pans, Fire-Dogs, Cart Boxes, Chaise Boxes, Tea Kettles in a new Pattern, which he Sells at the lowest Rate, by large or small Quantity. ALSO, Ironmongry, Braziers and Cutlery Wares; Where any Person may be supplied with Pot Ash Kittles, Try, and Hatters Dit. and Balons as cheap as in Boston.

Portsmouth, October 10. 1765.

ALL Persons Indebted to the

Subscriber, either by BOND, NOTE or BOOK DEBTS, which are become due, are requested to pay the same by the last of this Month, or by the 20th of November next, at farthest; the Subscriber's Business being such as obliges him to leave the Province by that Time, or sooner, if there is a Possibility of collecting his Debts before.

N. B. The following Articles the Subscriber has remaining, which he will dispose of at the very lowest Rates for the ready Money, viz.

Refia, English and Ravens Duck—Ticklingburg and Oznabrigs—Broad Cloths—Beastings—German Serge—Kerseys—A few pieces of Duffel Blanketing.—Spotted Ermin—Tammys—Durants—Sagathes.—An Assortment of Ribbons—Silk Farcet—Scarlet Taffety; COFFEE BOHEA & GREEN TEA, Cinnamon—Pepper—Nutmegs—Cloves and Mace.—The best French Indigo—Florence OYL by the Chest—English and Poland Starch—Short and long Pipes by the Box. Goose Duck, Pigeon and Bird Shot by the Bag.—Molasses by the Teice—A Cable of 6 and half Inch of 60 Fathom—Philadelphia BAR IRON.

Barnabas Clarke.

RUN away from Daniel Gale,

of Rumford, a Servant Lad, about 18 Years of Age; about 5 Feet high, both his Countenance and Hair of a light Complexion: He is something round Shouldered: Had on when he went away, a blue Coat with yellow Mistle Buttons; those on the Folds and them on the Breast, were of a different Figure.—black Jacket; his Breeches and Stockings not known, as he had others with him: Said Apprentice when he went away unlawfully took with him his Indentures, and so intends to Pals, having them at he supposes for a Protection. He may be easily known by having a large Scar upon the Crown of his Head, occasioned by an Ax. Any Person that will take said Apprentice and secure him, so that I may have him again, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward and all necessary Charges paid.

N. B. ALL Masters of Vessels and others are cautioned against concealing, harbouring, or carrying off said Servant, as they would avoid being prosecuted to the utmost Rigour of the Law.

(3w)

Rumford, Octo. 23d, 1765.

ALL Persons Indebted to, of

that have any Demands on the Estate of Col. Joseph Smith, late of Durham, deceased, are desired to settle with Daniel Myerson and Deborah Smith, Executors to the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

(3w)

Durham, Oct. 3d, 1765.

Neal M'Intyer,

Tobacconist from Boston;

Has to sell at his STORE next Door (but one) to the Market-House, on Spring-Hill in Portsmouth, all SORTS of

TOBACCO,

Wholesale and Retail, as cheap for CASH, as can be bought in Boston, viz.

Large Role, Ragg, Black ditto, Square, Plug ditto, Loose at 8 s. per lb. (no ways inferior to Kippen's best.) New England and Virginia Leaf Tobacco of all sorts. Ladies superfine, A good Assortment of Pig-Tail, of GROCERIES, Brazel Legg ditto, &c. &c. &c. Cut Tobacco of all sorts, viz.

WE the Subscribers appointed

Commissioners by the Honorable the Judge of Probate, of Wills for the Province of New Hampshire, to receive and examine the Claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of Stephen Blake late of Epping, Yeoman, deceased, Represented Insolvent: Herby give Notice, that we will attend that Service at the Dwelling House of Abraham Perkins, in said Epping the first Tuesday of this and of the four next following Months, from Two to Eight o'Clock Afternoon of said Days.—The Creditors are desired to bring their Claims attested.

Epping Oct. 22.

Essex Brown.
Abraham Perkins.

William Appleton,

Book-Binder in Portsmouth;

HERBY informs his Customers and others, That he still continues to carry on his Business at his Shop at the House of Mr. John Elliot's, and nearly opposite Mr. Jacob Shaff's—Where Gentlemen may be reasonably supplied with Account Books, old Books Bound, &c.—Said APPLETON has to sell a variety of BOOKS, PAPER and other STATIONARY, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

William Frost,

At NEW-CASTLE,

Cheap for CASH or short Credit with good Security;

A LOT of Land, containing

about half an Acre, lying in New Castle, with about 500 Feet Front on Pisataqua River, very convenient for Wharfing at a small expence, with a Dwelling-House, wherein Thomas Govey lives as a Tenant; and a large Ware House and Wharf, commonly known by the Name of the Crane Wharf, on said Land. Also an Original Right of Land in the Township of Chichester in New Hampshire. And part of a Hundred Acre Lot of Land in the Township of Berwick, No. 21 in the first Check. Likewise, one Sixteenth part of all the Lands belonging to the Sheeps gutt Company, (so called) lying on each side of Sheeps gutt River; and part of the same running a cross, and adjoining to the West side of Dammeriscotta River, with Jeremy Squam or Long Island, lying in Sheeps gutt River; where the Purchasers of said Frost, may immediately Settle on nine Farms or Lots, each containing 100 Acres of Land, on the east side of Sheeps gutt River and the West side of Dammeriscotta River; with one Farm containing near 300 Acres on Jeremy Squam Island; it being part of the said Frost's Right of what has been divided by the Proprietors, besides after Divisions to be soon made by the Company. The Conditions of Sale for any part of the above-mentioned Lands, and a more particular Description of the same may be known, by applying to the said William Frost at his House in New Castle in New Hampshire, or to Mr. James Halsey of Bolton, Clerk to the Sheeps gutt Company.

(3w)

New-Castle, Oct. 5th, 1765.

Lieut. JOHN M'DUFFEE

of Rochester, will give Twelve Shillings Old Tenor A BUSHELL,

For all the GOOD ASHES

Delivered him at his House by April next.

Edward Emerson,

Will give Twelve Shillings O. T.

per Bushell, for all the good ASHES delivered him at his Works near the Canoe-Bridge in Portsmouth.—Who has to Sell all sorts of Groceries at the lowest Rates.—ALSO, gives CASH for

FLAX-SEED.

Isaac Williams

Peruke Maker and Hair-Dresser,

HERBY informs his Customers and Others, that he has removed his SHOP from where he lately work'd, to the House opposite Mr. John Stewers, Inn holder, at the lower End of Queen Street, and is the same noted House where said Stewers formerly dwelt, and where said Williams will serve all those who incline to employ him, with WIGGS, &c. as usual.

ALL Persons having any De

mands on the Estate of RICHARD WIBIRD Esq; deceased, are desired to bring them in to ELIZABETH WIDBORN, Executrix to his Last Will and Testament, in order for Settlement. And such as are Indebted to said Estate, are desired to pay the same to her as soon as may be. Oct. 17. 1765.

L O N D O N, August 28.

Private Letters from Paris mention, that the true Reason why the Life of New-Orleans was not ceded to the Catholic Court, according to Treaty, was in consequence of a very strong Remonstrance of the Royal Company of Merchants trading to the Havannah and La Very Cruz, tending to prove, that such an Exchange would throw great Commercial Advantages into the Hands of the English at Mobile and Pensacola, who would not fail to carry on an illegal Trade with the New Corners, to the great Prejudice of the Spanish Revenue in the West-Indies.

In the letter from the city of Conigsberg to the Right Hon. the Lord Major and Court of Aldermen of this city, the losses and damages sustained there by the late dreadful fire, were said to amount to 600,000 l. sterling.

Letters from Toulon mention that another small fleet is fitting out to reinforce that already sent to block up the port and harbour of Sancta Cruz, on the coast of Barbary.

The John and Sufannah, Modie; Beggars Bennison, Ratsey; and Lydia, Price, from Virginia; Elizabeth, Montgomery; and Sally, Terence, from Philadelphia; Prince of Wales, Jenkins, from Cork; and Sally, Brown, from St. Miguel, are all arrived at Lishon.

The Royal Charlotte, Clements, East-India-man, was well the 17 of May, at St. Jago, where she had put in for want of water.

Last Thursday Night Major General Bockland died at his Seat at Nighton, in the Life of Wight, of the Gout in his Stomach.

The Right Hon. Charles Townshend, who is at his Seat at Adderbury in Oxfordshire, continues, still indisposed of a Pain in his Side.—*Quere, Which Side?*

It is now said, that the Post of High Commis-sioner and Lord Privy Seal of Scotland, will both center in the Argyle Family; and that the Courts of Justiciary still remain on their old Footing.

Yesterday his Grace the Duke of Bedford, arrived at his House in Bloomsbury Square, from France.

By private Letters from Berlin, we learn, that his Royal Highness the Duke of York, though in the midst of the Pleasures of a Court, has nevertheless found Means to conclude, entirely to the Satisfaction of his Prussian Majesty, an Affair of very great Importance between the two Crowns.

A few Days ago Orders were sent to a considerable Tent Maker in Westminster, to get ready, with the utmost Expedition, two thousand Tents: It is reported they are for the Use of a certain great Monarch on the Continent.

Letters from Virginia, dated June 21, say, that disputes having run high in the Assembly there, relative to the power of taxation, the said Assembly was, by the advice of the Council, dissolved.